

Obra D. Tompkins Model United Nations

2020 Conference Background Guide



World Health Organization

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General Information

Conference Secretariat

Sheera Wang, *Secretary-General*
Tori Morales, *Director-General*
Naren Prakash, *Co-Secretary*
Elleen Kim, *Co-Secretary*
Esther Koo, *Director of Public Relations*

Committee Dais

Esther Koo, *Chair*
Alishia Athar, *Rapporteur*

Committee Room

TBA

Committee Topic

Improving the current status of the international organ trade for organ transplantation.

Introduction

Organ transplantation first originated in 800 BC India with doctors grafting skin from a body part to repair severe burns and wounds. The practice has since progressed to encompass other types of transfers such as heart and kidney transplants, kidney being the most common.

Organ transplantation is often the only treatment for end-stage organ failure, such as liver and heart failure. However, the procedure, which saves many lives and restores essential functions for many otherwise untreatable patients, has been a topic of ethical debate and a healthcare policy dilemma for more than thirty years. The source and manner of organ procurement as well as the allocation of organs within health systems being the main issues behind the debate.

The procurement of organs for transplantation involves the removal of organs from the bodies of deceased persons. This removal must follow legal requirements, including the definition of death and consent.

As delegates, it is your duty to properly address areas of organ transplantation such as the ethical and legal aspects of the procedure as well as the rampant practice of transplant tourism and organ trafficking and harvesting on a global scale.

Possible questions to consider:

How can the global community regulate international organ trade?

What are the ethical standings for the use of brain-dead donors and how can the global community implement guidelines to uphold those beliefs?

How can the global community bridle the rampant practice of organ trafficking and harvesting?

How can the global community further accommodate both donors and recipients when it comes to the practice and what rights do they have?

Key Terms

Grafting

Grafting refers to a surgical procedure to move tissue from one site to another on the body, or from another creature, without bringing its own blood supply with it. Instead, a new blood supply grows in after it is placed.

Organ Donor

An organ donor is a person who donates an organ or organs from their body for transplantation. Organ donors are usually dead at the time of donation, but may be living.

Organ Transplant

Organ transplantation is a medical procedure in which an organ is removed from one body and placed in the body of a recipient, to replace a damaged or missing organ. The donor and recipient may be at the same location, or organs may be transported from a donor site to another location.

Background Information

Background:

The Global Financial Integrity (GFI) estimates that 10 percent of all organ transplants are completed through trafficked organs.¹ Additionally, the World Health Organization estimates that the most transplanted and trafficked organ, the kidney, is trafficked at a rate of more than one per hour with a total of 10,000 kidneys traded annually.² The demand and desperation of the people in need of transplant are not met by the supply of organs, leading to the establishment of black markets.

Global distribution of living donor transplantation activity - 2017



Courtesy Jeremy Chapman
 Data source: Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation (www.transplant-observatory.org) slide courtesy of S. White

¹ "Transnational Crime and the Developing World," *Global Financial Integrity*, March 2017, http://www.gfintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Transnational_Crime-final.pdf

² Denis Campbell and Nicola Davison, "Illegal kidney trade booms as new organ is sold 'every hour,'" *The Guardian*, May 27, 2012, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/may/27/kidney-trade-illegal-operations-who>

Past UN Action:

The World Health Assembly has endorsed a set of guiding principles³ addressing ethical aspects of organ transplantation such as the voluntary and unpaid donation, but also the issues of universal access to transplant services, the availability, safety and quality of the procedures.³ There must be national accountability through development of sustainable transplant systems and achieving national self-sufficiency in order to stop organ trafficking and transplant tourism.

In its mandate of supporting in the implementation of the guiding principles at country level, WHO has established an international multidisciplinary task force of 31 experts coming from all the fields of medicine, surgery, ethics, and law.⁴ The main objective of the Task Force is to advise and support WHO on delivering its mission and assisting Member States in establishing and strengthening their systems in organ-tissue donation and transplantation at a national level or through regional cooperation. The task force is governed by WHO and currently presided by Professor Francis Delmonico (USA) assisted by Dr. Faisal Shaheen (KSA) as his co-chair.

³ “WHO GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON HUMAN CELL, TISSUE AND ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION.” *World Health Organization*, 21 May 2010,

www.who.int/transplantation/Guiding_PrinciplesTransplantation_WHA63.22en.pdf?ua=1.

⁴ “WHO Task Force on Donation and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues” *World Health Organization*, June 2018,

https://www.who.int/transplantation/donation/tor_transplantation-taskforce.pdf?ua=1.

Major Countries & Organizations Involved

WHO Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation (GODT)

The global database on donation and transplantation represents the most comprehensive source to date of worldwide data concerning activities in organ donation and transplantation derived from official sources, as well as information on legal and organizational aspects.

European Union

The European Union has taken a leading position in enabling the transportation and process of organ transplantation.

Policies:

The EU Directive 2010/53/EU and the Action Plan on organ donation and transplantation are meant to reinforce each other. The Action Plan, adopted in 2009, has a broader scope, covering also the availability of organs and efficiency of transplantation systems.

Council of Europe

The Council of Europe recently had the “Convention Against Trafficking in Human Organs” enter into force in 2018, becoming the first legal, international treaty in combatting human trafficking.

Timeline of Events

800 BCE - First account of transplantation in India

16th century - Italian surgeon Gasparo Tagliacozzi, sometimes known as the father of plastic surgery, reconstructed noses and ears using skin from patients' arms.

1900's (early) - European doctors attempted to save patients dying of renal failure by transplanting kidneys from various animals, including monkeys, pigs and goats.

1905 - Eduard Zirm, an Austrian ophthalmologist, performed the world's first corneal transplant.

1936 - Ukrainian doctor Yu Yu Voronoy transplanted the first human kidney, using an organ from a deceased donor.

1953 - Dr. Peter Medewar discovers acquired immune tolerance, a prevention of an immunological response to a particular antigen, revolutionizing transplant methods by stopping transplant rejection.

1960s - The first successful lung, pancreas and liver transplants took place.

1984 - U.S. Congress passed the National Organ Transplant Act to monitor ethical issues and address the country's organ shortage. The law established a centralized registry for organ matching and placement while outlawing the sale of human organs.

2003 - Organ Donation Breakthrough Collaborative launched by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to increase donation in the nation's largest hospitals by implementing an intensive and highly focused program to promote widespread use of best practices.

2004 - Organ Donation and Recovery Improvement Act (PL 108-216): expanded authorities of the National Organ Transplant Act to provide



reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses for living organ donors, and grants to states and public entities.

2005 - Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital pioneered the "domino chain" method of matching donors and recipients.

Relevant Resolutions and Treaties

ECOSOC Resolution 2004/22

Palermo Protocols - UN TIP Protocol

Basis for most laws on human trafficking. Adopted by Res. A/RES/55/25.

Resolution A/RES/71/322

World Health Assembly Resolution WHA57.18

Resolution CD49.R18

World Health Assembly Resolution WHA63.22

ECOSOC Commission on Crime Prevention and Justice (E/CN.15/2014/L.8/Rev.1 & E/CN.15/2016/L.2)

Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime - Working Group on Trafficking in Persons (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2011/2)

Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs

The Convention calls on governments to establish as a criminal offence the illegal removal of human organs from living/deceased donors. The Convention also provides protection measures and compensation for victims as well as prevention measures to ensure transparency and equitable access to transplantation services.

Rules and Procedures

Definition of Internally-Undefined Terms

Main Motion: A motion that requires Executive Session to be considered. In OTHSMUN 2020, there are two main motions: Draft Resolutions and Directives. They may be cited interchangeably in this document.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate: A format of debate that involves two people making an opening argument, counterargument, rebuttal and counter-rebuttal. Time restrictions are at the discretion of the Chair, or by Committee policy. This manner of debate has been introduced as an option for Executive Debate (see *Executive Session*).

Session: One of the two periods in which OTHSMUN 2020 takes places, cited as Session I and Session II, respectively.

Censure: A public reprimand by the Committee against one of its members. Main Motions regarding censure are only in order at the discretion of the Chair in times of major breaches of decorum.

Substantive Vote: A vote taken on a non-procedural matter (i.e. a main motion).

The Dais

The Dais serves as they presiding entity over Committee debate. Every Committee has a Dais, consisting of a Chair and 2-3 Rapporteurs. The Chair is the presiding officer of the Committee, charged with conducting debate, answering questions related to procedure, ruling on specific procedural matters, and maintaining order in the chamber. The Rapporteurs are the Chair's aides, and are charged with facilitating note-passing, locking the doors during Executive Session voting, and ensuring the delegates have all of their physical needs met. Under OTHSMUN 2020 procedures, the Dais is immune from any in-Committee motions regarding expulsion, censure or otherwise change in the composition or duties of the Dais, including cases in which a Suspension of the Rules has been invoked.

Debate Structure

In OTHSMUN 2020, debate is not bound to a main motion, meaning that a resolution is not required for debate to take place. This means that debate is

always either on the Session's Topic or a topic set for a moderated caucus. Whenever a main motion is formally submitted and approved, whether that be a resolution or directive, the manner of debate must be altered — as such, main motions may only be considered during an Executive Session. Exiting Executive Session indicates that all main motions on the Docket have been considered by the Committee, and that there is no more business or debate to be had. As such, the Committee may either recess for the following Session or adjourn.

Decorum

As a representation of the United Nations, delegates are expected to epitomise diplomacy, calmness and productivity with their peers. During Committee, delegates may not speak to one another (unless they are co-delegates, where it must be in a low whisper). The use of profane, inflammatory and/or insensitive language, obscene gestures, influence-peddling, strong-arming, politicking and physical violence is strongly condemned by OTHSMUN 2020, and is grounds for in-Committee censure or expulsion from our Conference.

Note-Passing

Due to the fact that delegates cannot speak to one another during general debate (not including unmoderated caucus), they may write notes to one another for in-Committee communication. Note paper will be provided by the Committee Dais, and requires a heading (To: RECEIVING DELEGATE - From: SENDING DELEGATE) and the note's text to be recognised for transmission. The content of the note will be verified for appropriateness by the Committee Dais, and inappropriate notes will be read aloud to the entire Committee.

Electronics Policy & Personal Privilege

Delegates are welcome to utilise a non-Internet connected laptop during unmoderated caucuses. All research must already be downloaded to the laptop, and must come with offline document-writing applications (e.g. Word). Phones and smartwatches are not permitted to be used at any time during Committee, and should be left with the delegates' faculty advisor.

Alterations to this Policy during Committee may occur at the discretion of the Chair.

During Committee, delegates are granted the personal privilege to: use the restroom, make a brief call to a family member, alter the room temperature (if possible) and request a Speaker to raise their voice. These privileges may be invoked via the use of a Point of Personal Privilege at any time during Committee.

Commencement of Debate

Once all delegates have entered the Committee room, the Chair will strike their gavel and call the Chamber to order. After making their opening remarks, the Chair will begin with Roll Call. During Roll Call, the delegates' country names are called out, and they are to respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting." Present indicates that they will allow themselves to abstain on substantive votes — present and voting means that they are restricting themselves to "aye" and "nay" votes. After Roll Call, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that delegates may raise points of parliamentary inquiry so as they may have their procedural queries answered prior to entering debate. Upon the conclusion of this period, the Chair will ask for a motion to open the Speaker's List.

The Speaker's List

The Speaker's List is a debate construct of indefinite length that regulates the manner in which speeches are made before the Committee. Once a motion to open the Speaker's List has passed, the Chair will ask for a motion to set the Speaker's Time and allotted Points of Information (POIs). The Speaker's Time is the amount of time a recognised delegate, known as a Speaker, may make their speech, while POIs are questions that may be asked by any delegate to the Speaker. Once this motion has passed, the Chair will ask for delegates wishing to be added to the Speaker's List to raise their placards. The delegates are added at random order, and once this period is complete, delegates will need to send a note up to the Dais requesting to be added to the Speaker's List. A delegate may not be on the Speaker's List more than once at a time. Once a delegate has been recognised, they may make their speech before the Committee until their time has expired. Upon the completion of the first Speaker's speech, the Chair will make it known to the Committee that the Dais will assume delegates are open to the set number

of POIs, and that they must state whether they are not open to said POIs to not be subject to them. When the Chair has recognised a delegate for a POI, they must make it: non-prefaced, concise and singular (only one question). Speakers may choose to not respond to a POI for whatever reason. If a delegate wishes for more information, they may make a Request to Follow-Up. The granting of such a request is at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair reserves the right to add a delegate to the Speaker's List if they perceive they need to present their viewpoint to the Committee.

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus if they wish to have a set time of debate allocated to a specific subtopic. The moderated caucus must have a stated duration of time, time per Speaker and topic. During moderated caucus, delegates are recognised by the Chair without particular order, though the Chair may prioritise recognising delegates engaged in a substantive debate.

Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus if they wish to suspend the Committee rules and engage face-to-face with their fellow delegates to craft resolutions and/or debate their viewpoints on the issue. The unmoderated caucus requires only a stated duration of time. Extension motions will be entertained at the discretion of the Chair.

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Working Papers are documents drafted by Sponsors (writers) and Signatories (supporters) that are to take the form of a resolution to present a solution to the topic at hand. OTHSMUN 2020 requires 25% of present delegates to be either Sponsors or Signatories of a Working Paper for consideration. During unmoderated caucus, delegates may submit their working papers to the Chair for review. The Chair will ensure, among other things:

- Proper formatting, grammar and syntax
- Legal purview
- Feasibility of action
- Sufficient sponsor support

If any of these criteria are not met, the Chair will return the Working Paper to the Sponsors. If all criteria are met, the Chair will announce that the Working Paper has become a Draft Resolution, and has been added to the Docket. The Docket is a procedural device used to organise the consideration of Draft Resolutions. Draft Resolutions are added on a first come-first serve basis, and are considered in numerical order. Once all Working Papers on the floor have become Draft Resolutions, or at the Chair's discretion, the floor will be opened for motions to enter Executive Session.

Executive Session

The Executive Session is a special state that a Committee must enter to consider main motions. Once a motion to enter Executive Session has been approved, all current debate procedures, including the Speaker's List, are suspended. The Chair will call the Committee to order, and will open the floor to motions to set Executive Debate. Executive Debate comprises two methods in which to conduct debate: 2 pro/2 con speeches or 2 Lincoln-Douglas style debates on the main motion. For the purposes of simplifying procedure, the 2 pro/2 con speech format will be known as Executive Debate A, and the 2 Lincoln-Douglas debate format will be known as Executive Debate B. Delegates may motion to set Executive Debate to any of the two options on one or all of the Draft Resolutions on the Docket. Once all motions have been entertained, they will be voted upon and the set style of debate shall commence on the main motion. All Executive Debate begins with a designated Sponsor reporting the operative clauses of their main motion, and them participating in either a pro speech or one-on-one debate with an opposing delegate. Voting shall take place at the end of each Executive Debates.

Voting

Although relatively straightforward, voting is the most important facet of debate, for it provides the judgement of the Committee on a main motion. Voting procedures may be triggered by the Chair or by a motion to call the previous question. Once voting procedures have commenced, the Committee doors shall be locked, and will remain so until voting has ended.

Voting may occur one of three manners: show of placards, roll call and acclamatory. The simplest is acclamatory — once motioned by a delegate, the Chair will ask whether there are any objections to the main motion. If none are voiced, the main motion is officially passed. The show of placards is the default manner of voting, and entails the delegates raising their placards to demonstrate whether they are for, against or abstaining from the main motion. The Dais will report the results shortly after. The final method is roll call, which requires the Chair to call the roll and for each delegate to state whether they are in favour (“aye”), against (“nay”), or abstaining. At the end of the roll call, the Chair reports the results. *Due to the duration of roll call voting, it is only allowed in Security Council.*

Adjournment

Upon the conclusion of all voting, the Chair will ask for a motion to exit Executive Session. Once normal order has been restored, the Chair will reinstate the Speaker’s List for one last speech. At the conclusion of this non-POI speech, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that a delegate may motion to recess debate for the following day, or adjourn debate entirely. A show of placards vote shall proceed, and all debate shall cease as the Committee has completed its business for the day.